Joy, N. H. 1932. A Practical Handbook of British Beetles. Vol. I. H. F. & G. Witerby Holborn, London. p. 326.

Kirby, W. and W. Spence. 1815. An Introduction to Entomology or Elements of the Natural History of Insects. 4 vols. Longmans, London.

Kroeber, A. L. 1925. Handbook of Indians of California. Bull. Bur. American Eth. 78:649.

Little, Wm., et al. 1933. The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary. 2 vols. Clarendon Press, Oxford.

Melander, A. L. 1940. Source Book of Biological Terms. Dept. of Bio. City College, New York. 157 p.

Murray, Sir James A. H. and W. A. Craigie. 1926. A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. 10 vols. Clarendon Press, Oxford.

Muesebeck, C. F. W. 1946. Common names of insects approved by the American Association of Economic Entomologists. Jour. Econ. Ent. 37 (4): 427-448.

Newell, Robert H. 1845. Zoology of the English Poets. London.

Ormonde, F. 1895. Names—scientific vs. common. Ent. News. 6: 212-213.

Patterson, R. 1841. Natural History of the Insects Mentioned in Shakespeare's Plays. Newman, London. 270 p.

Sailer, Reece O. 1955. Common names approved by the Entomological Society of America. Bul. Ent. Soc. America. 1 (4): 1-34.

Thrope, Benj. 1851. Northern Mythology 8 vols. London.

Weiss, Harry Bischoff. 1936. The Pioneer Century of American Entomology. (mimeographed) New Brunswick, New Jersey. 320 p.

Whitney, Wm. D. 1889. The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia. 12 vols. Century, New York.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF MILODERES CASEY WITH NOTES ON SOME BROAD-NOSED WEEVILS (CURCULIONIDAE).

By D. G. Kissinger[1]

Miloderes nelsoni, NEW SPECIES

(figures 1-3)

Length: 5.00 to 7.50 mm.; Width: 3.25 to 4.50 mm.

Densely, uniformly clothed with metallic pale green scales. On sides of elytra and prothorax with long, projecting, silky, hairlike setae, each seta about two-thirds as long as length of prothorax, on disc of elytra setae much shorter except at declivity, suberect. Rostrum continuous with frons, in front view tapered from base to apex, apex distinctly narrower than frons, wider at base than long; vaguely impressed dorsally at level of insertion of antennae; epistoma not distinctly separated from rostrum, its apex truncate or broadly emarginate; pregular region at apex regularly emarginate, postmentum not visible as a peduncle in ventral view, prementum roughly rectangular, wider than long, with six setae; mandibles multisetose; scrobes well defined dorsally and ventrally, bent downward somewhat posteriorly but scape rests on bottom of eye because dorsal margin overhangs scrobe in front of eye and there is apparent as a projection. Antenna with scape reaching to about middle of eye, slender, straight, somewhat clavate at apex;

---

[1] Oakwood College, Huntsville, Alabama.

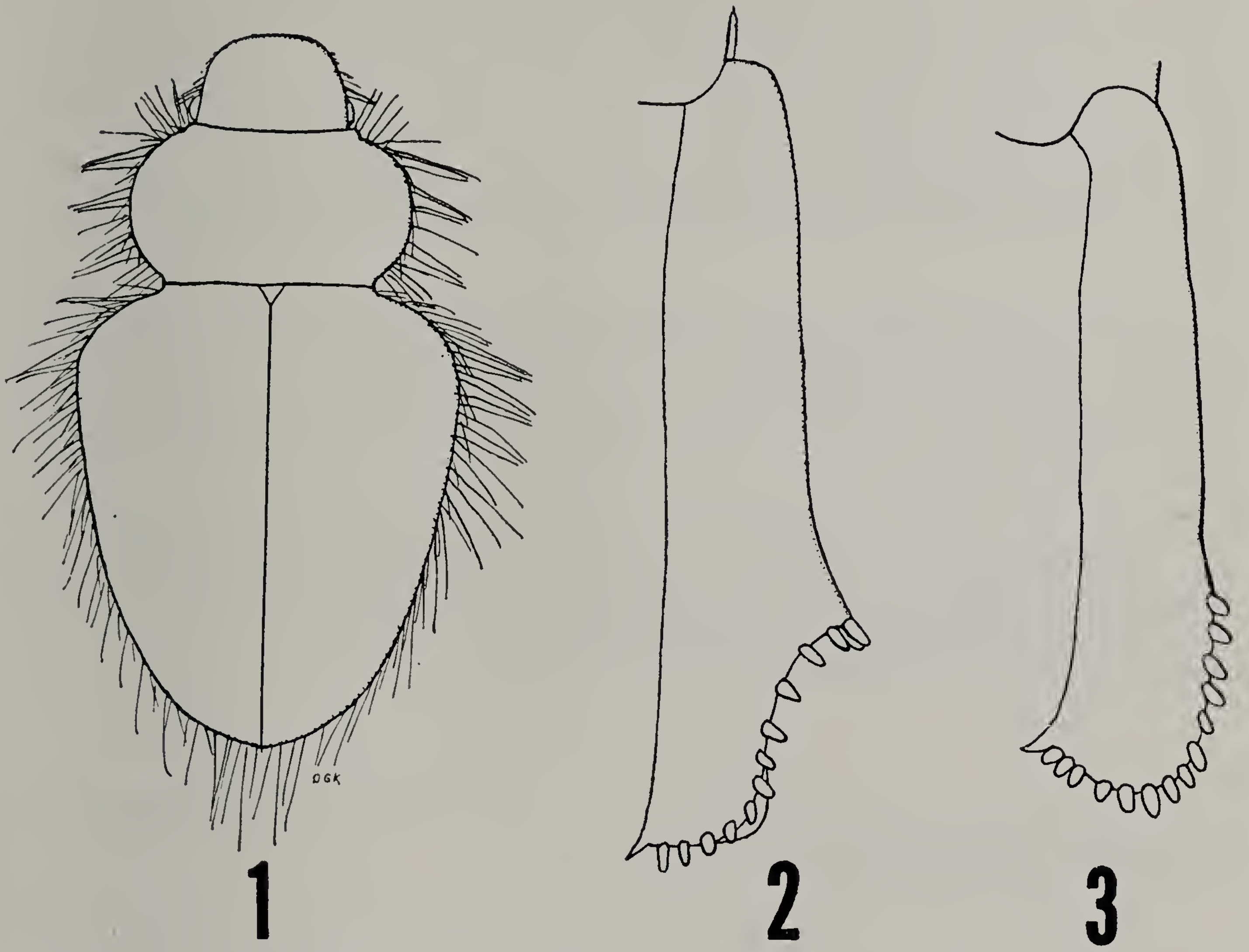
scape and funicular segments 1-6 clothed with broad scales; segment 7 clothed with hairlike setae and slightly asymmetrical, wider on dorsal side, rather closely applied to club, segment 7 wider than long. Eye wider in transverse diameter than long. Prothorax nearly twice as wide as long, base about two-thirds as wide as middle; sides very strongly, evenly rounded from slight constriction at base to vaguely constricted apex, widest at middle; transversely strongly convex, flattened along median longitudinal area; laterally sides of dorsal region overhang the pleural region; with weakly developed postocular lobes and well developed vibrissae; coxae about equidistant from front and hind margins; hind margin truncate, front margin broadly emarginate dorsally and ventrally; metepisternal suture not visible. Functional wings lacking. Elytra not striate, measured from apex of scutellum three times (or slightly more) as long as prothorax, one-third to two-fifths wider than prothorax; roughly triangular in outline, widest at basal fifth and sides converging to broadly rounded apex; scutellum small, glabrous, shining. Abdomen with intercoxal process truncate, very broad, wider than width of middle coxae combined; measured along mid line ventrite 1 as long as 2 and 3 combined, ventrite 2 longer than 3 and 4 combined, ventrite 5 equals 3 and 4 combined; suture between ventrites 1 and 2 shallow, obscured medially, broadly arcuate, other sutures deep, straight. Tibia 3 with corbel open, apex with a single row of very coarse, short spines, row strongly ascending posteriorly. Tarsal segments clothed with broad scales, segments 1 and 2 beneath with coarse, erect spines; male with segment 3 of tarsi 1 and 2 much wider than female, small fringe of pubescence at apex of segment in both sexes. Female genitalia similar to that of *Miloderes setosus* Csy. illustrated by Ting, 1940.

Described from 25 males and 21 females labeled Eureka Valley, Inyo Co., California, June 10, 1955, J. Ross Family, on *Coldenia plicata* (determination of plant by Dr. Roos). Holotype (male) and allotype in the California Academy of Sciences. Paratypes in same collection, U. S. National Museum, British Museum (N. H.), G. H. Nelson collection and the author's collection.

I am pleased to name this striking species in honor of Dr. Gayle H. Nelson, who inspired me to study beetles during my undergraduate study.

M. nelsoni is quite similar to *M. viridis* Pierce in its green coloration. The latter species has the outer angles of the front tibiae produced into a rather broad, flat, acutely triangular lobe and the outer margin of the tibia is produced into a thin flattened lamina in the apical half; *nelsoni* has the front tibia slightly wider toward the apex and produced into a rather flat, fairly broad truncate paddle but the outer angle is obtuse and the outer margin of the tibia is rounded; the elytra of *viridis* are more parallel and are widest near the middle, the declivity of *viridis* as seen from the side is evenly rounded and straight toward the apex, while in *nelsoni* the declivity is convex above and overhangs the apex somewhat, its outline is concave just before the apex; *viridis* has the setae on the elytra nearly equal in length on the sides and disc, *viridis* does not have such a pronounced fringe of long matted silky hair along the sides of the prothorax and elytra; the sides of the dorsal area of the prothorax of *viridis* do not overhang the pleural region as in *nelsoni*.

M. viridis and *M. nelsoni* both differ radically from the type of the genus (by monotypy), *M. setosus* Casey, in that tibia 3 has the corbel spines strongly ascending posteriorly while *setosus* has the spines confined to the truncate apex of the tibia; also the first two species have multisetose mandibles while *setosus* apparently has trisetose mandibles. *M. nelsoni* further differs radically from both *viridis* and *setosus* in that its prementum has six setae instead of two, as is characteristic of the latter two species.



FIGURES 1-3. *Miloderes nelsoni* sp. n. FIG. 1—Entire dorsal view. FIG. 2—Hind tibia. FIG. 3—Front tibia.

A prementum with six setae is apparently unique among members of the "*Cimbocera* group." Ting (1940), who first recognized the group and revised it, recorded only nonsetose, bisetose, or quadrisetose prementa in the group.

Eucilinus Buchanan and **Thysanocorhinus** Van Dyke

In the course of trying to place *M. nelsoni* in the correct genus most of the U. S. broad-nosed genera were studied. Apparently no one has noticed the great similarity of *Eucilinus* Buchanan and *Thysanocorhinus* Van Dyke. *Eucilinus* is unique among U. S. broad-nosed weevils in that each tarsus bears a single claw; *Thysanocorhinus* has two equal, connate claws. The major difference between the taxa is that the apex of tibia 3 of *Eucilinus* is truncate and its row of coarse spines is in nearly a horizontal, straight line. *Thysanocorhinus* has the apex of the tibia truncate for a short distance, then the row of spines strongly ascends in a slight arc posteriorly. The differences described do not seem to me to be of true generic value (they may hold as subgenera however), therefore, *Eucilinus* Buchanan, 1926 (= *Thysanocorhinus* Van Dyke, 1938), new synonymy.

Eucilinus is remarkably similar to *M. nelsoni* as both of its species have long silky hair-like scales along the sides of the prothorax and elytra; they also have the antennae and dorsal surface of tarsal segments clothed with broad, overlapping scales, and the tarsi beneath with erect, spinelike setae; the rostrum is continuous with the frons and is shorter than wide at base.

Eucilinus differs with its lack of postocular lobes and vibrissae, which are generally held to be characters of subfamily magnitude; the claws are either connate or single and not free as *Miloderes*; and the scrobes are open posteriorly so that the scape rests on the eye, but in *Eucilinus* the scape is arcuate so that it fits around the eye while in *Miloderes* the scape is straight.

I am indebted to Dr. Nelson for permission to describe this species, and to Miss Rose Ella Warner, of the U. S. National Museum, for loan of representatives of *Miloderes* and other favors.

Literature Cited

Ting, P. C. 1940. Revisional notes concerned with *Cimbocera* and related genera. Bull. So. California Acad. Sci. 39 (2): 128-157.